

Handout 1

Burlington Logic Model Work Session

Logic Model Development - Definitions

Problem Statement

The problem or challenge you face in your local setting and that you expect to address (solve) through implementation of your program. The problem may have a number of distinct parts, but it helps to pull these parts together in a single characterization. This is the principal motivation for the program you propose, and the way you state the problem will likely have consequences for all stages of the modeling (and planning) processes. This is also a place to lay out the initial conditions (including impediments) that are closely tied to the problem. Setting some context.

Resources

The various resources that are (or could reasonably be expected to be) available to the designers and implementers of this program as they seek to address the problem. Financial, material, human, institutional or organizational; dedicated or in-kind; includes technical assistance, direct funding from public and private foundations, space and meeting materials provided by the district, time contributed by teachers and administrators.

Strategies and Activities

What you propose to do to address the problem. Activities that, individually or taken together, could reasonably be expected to improve the conditions and address the challenges identified in the problem statement. In some cases these are discrete activities. More commonly, they are strategically connected and targeted to yield measurable improvement.

Outputs

The immediate, specific and measurable consequences of the strategies and activities.

Short-term Outcomes

The most immediate and measurable results for the targeted beneficiaries that can be attributed to the activities and outputs (Here think 1-3 years).

Long-term Outcomes

The more distant, though anticipated, outcomes that are plausibly related to the activities and outputs (Here think 4-6 years).

Impact

The hoped-for outcomes of long-term implementation of strategies and activities, often dependent on a range of conditions or circumstances beyond the reach of the project.

Assumptions

The beliefs, principles, ideas we have about the program: its resources, participants, goals, and implementation. They underlie much of what we do, and logic models can help to make them explicit. They often include ideas about:

- ❖ The origins of the existing situation
- ❖ The impact of a strategy
- ❖ Our theory of change
- ❖ External environmental influences
- ❖ Etc.